

IN THE CLAIMS

A listing of all claims and their current status in accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.121(c) is provided below.

1-52. (canceled)

53-59. (canceled)

60. (currently amended) A method for measuring blood oxygen saturation comprising:

emitting light from at least one light source; and

detecting light, at a detector, from said light source subsequent to being scattered by tissue, the light including an infrared light spectrum, said infrared spectrum having a range useful for measuring oxygen saturation in a patient with high saturation, the detected light also including a red light spectrum, said red light spectrum having a narrow mean wavelength between ~~700 and 790~~ 725 and 745 nanometers; ~~and~~

~~limiting light signals received at the detector from the light source to no more than three spectra.~~

61. (withdrawn) The method of claim 60 further comprising:

providing a red light spectrum having a mean wavelength ~~less than 700~~ of 735
nanometers.

62. (currently amended) The method of claim 60 ~~further~~ comprising:
emitting light in said infrared light spectrum between 805 and 940 nm.

63. (previously presented) A method for measuring oxygen saturation comprising:
emitting light from at least one light source;
detecting light with at least one light detector after scattering by tissue;
limiting light signals received at the detector from the light source to no more than three
spectra, a first spectrum including 735 nanometers at an intensity of at least 50% of the intensity
of any other wavelengths in said first spectrum.

64. (previously presented) The method of claim 63 wherein a second spectrum has a
mean wavelength of from 805 to 940 nm used, in conjunction with said first spectrum, for
measuring oxygen saturation in a patient.

65. (withdrawn) The method of claim 63 in which a third spectrum has a mean
wavelength near 660 nm.

66. (currently amended) A method for measuring oxygen saturation comprising:

emitting light from at least one light source;
detecting light from the light source with a detector after scattering by tissue;
limiting light signals received at the detector to only first and second spectra, a first spectrum having a mean wavelength in the infrared range of from 805 to 940 nm used conventionally for measuring oxygen saturation in a patient with high blood saturation, and a second spectrum having a narrow mean wavelength of from ~~700 and 790~~ 725 and 745 nm used, in conjunction with said first spectrum, for measuring oxygen saturation in a patient.

67. (previously presented) The method of claim 66 wherein said method is used for fetal sensing.

68. (previously presented) The method of claim 66 wherein said second spectrum is used for calculating oxygen saturation for saturations below 80%.

69. (previously presented) The method of claim 66 wherein said second spectrum is used for calculating oxygen saturation for saturations below 65%.

70. (new) A method for measuring blood oxygen saturation comprising:
emitting light from at least one light source; and
detecting light, at a detector, from said light source subsequent to being scattered by tissue, the light including an infrared light spectrum, said infrared spectrum having a range useful

for measuring oxygen saturation in a patient with high saturation, the detected light also including a red light spectrum, said red light spectrum having a mean wavelength of approximately 735 nanometers.

71. (new) A method for measuring blood oxygen saturation comprising:
emitting light from at least one light source; and
detecting light, at a detector, from said light source subsequent to being scattered by tissue, the light including an infrared light spectrum, said infrared spectrum having a range useful for measuring oxygen saturation in a patient with high saturation, the detected light also including a red light spectrum, said red light spectrum having a mean wavelength of approximately 730 nanometers.